FEMA-DR- -IN

406 Mitigation for Public Assistance Projects

FEMA **Public Assistance Program** provides help for debris removal, emergency work, and repair of such community owned property such as roads, bridges, buildings, sewer plants, and water plants.

The **Public Assistance Program** also helps protect your community from future damage by providing assistance for extra protection of the damaged site against similar damage in the future. FEMA refers to this as **mitigation**.

Hazard mitigation means any cost-effective measure which will reduce the potential for damage to a facility from a disaster event.

A proposal for this extra protection against damage must follow certain rules to qualify for FEMA participation. A mitigation plan must:

- save money in the long run,
- be applied to permanent repair projects for sites that have received physical damage caused by this disaster,
- be designed to reduce the possibility of similar physical damage from a future disaster,
- not violate building codes, engineering standards, or federal, state, or local regulations.

PA Mitigation must save money in the long run.

A mitigation project will usually be limited to 15% of the cost of restoring your damaged site to the same design and usefulness as before the disaster. If costs exceed 15%, FEMA will apply an additional cost-effectiveness test before making a final decision.

FEMA Policy recognizes certain mitigation projects (listed below) as eligible if they cost up to 100% of the cost required to restore your damaged site to its original design. If the cost of the project is more than the cost of restoring your site damage, FEMA will apply an additional cost-effectiveness test before making a final decision.

PA Mitigation must be applied to a physically damaged site that requires completed, permanent repair.

Mitigation projects submitted to FEMA as part of a Public Assistance application must apply only to the damaged sites rather than to other, undamaged sites of the facility or to the entire system.

For example, if floodwaters affect parts of a sanitary sewer system, blocking manholes with sediment and damaging the manholes, a mitigation plan to prevent blockage of the damaged manholes in future floods may be eligible. However, work to improve any undamaged manholes that are part of the system is not eligible."

A mitigation measure must directly address damage that has resulted from the disaster under which the repair cost for the applicant is seeking a reimbursement.

PA Mitigation must meet standards of good professional judgment and conform to the applicant's current codes and standards.

A mitigation measure must be designed to reduce damage, and not simply relocate it. For example, adding or enlarging a culvert should not increase the potential for downstream damage, or produce unacceptable drainage upstream.

Public Assistance Mitigation Measures eligible to 100% cost of permanent repair:

- Relocation of facilities from hazardous locations:
 - a. Roads and bridges
 - b. Utilities
 - c. Buildings
- Slope stabilization to protect facilities:
 - a. Placement of riprap
 - b. Installation of cribbing or retaining walls
 - c. Installation of soil retention blankets
- Protection from high winds:
 - a. Installation of shutters to protect windows
 - b. Installation of hurricane clips
 - c. Strengthening anchoring and connections of roof mounted
 - d. Equipment
- Floodproofing of buildings:
 - a. Use of flood-resistant materials
 - b. Elevation of mechanical equipment and utilities
 - c. Elevation of buildings
- Flood protection of bridges and culverts:
 - a. Use clear spans instead of multiple spans
 - b. Installation of cut-off walls or headwalls on culverts
 - c. Installation of riprap
- Seismic protection:
 - a. Bracing of overhead pipes and electrical lines
 - b. Anchoring non-structural elements such as parapets and veneers
 - c. Bracing interior walls and partitions
- Protection of utilities:
 - a. Use of disaster-resistant materials for power poles
 - b. Anchoring fuel tanks to prevent movement
 - c. Elevation of equipment, control panels, and electrical service to prevent flood damage

PUBLIC ASSISTANCE APPLICANT'S BRIEFINGS

FEMA-DR-1487-IN

SECTION 404-HAZARD MITIGATION GRANT PROGRAM (HMGP)

- Once the President declares a disaster, grant money from FEMA will be available to the state after a declared disaster. These grant funds may be used to reduce any type of future damages in any area of the state.
- Who can apply? Local governments to state agencies, Indian Tribes, non-profit groups. Individuals may not apply for the grant.
- Your community decides whether to apply to the state for the grant money. However, there is limited money and everyone will compete for the money. There is no guarantee that you will get the money.
- What can you do with the money? Your community can buy out homes or buildings, they can move the building out of the floodplain, they can make damaged home flood proof or wind proof. They can spend the money teaching people what they can do to keep from getting damaged the next time.
- The Grant Program is run by the State. For more information, call Mary Moran (see below)
- You can get forms from Mary Moran and there is a deadline.

FOR HMGP QUESTIONS ONLY:

State of Indiana – Department of Homeland Security

Mary Moran Hazard Mitigation Program Director DHS Office (Indianapolis) (317) 232-3831

e-mail: <u>mmoran@DHS.state.in.us</u>
Website: www.in.gov/DHS

Indiana Department of Homeland Security 402 West Washington Street, Room W-046 Indianapolis, Indiana 46204 FOR HMGP QUESTIONS ONLY:

FEMA - Region 5

Vincent Parisi Federal Hazard Mitigation Officer Region 5 Office (312) 408-5597

e-mail: Vincent.Parisi@dhs.gov

Website: www.fema.gov

Federal Emergency Management Agency Community Mitigation Program

Federal Insurance and Mitigation Division

536 South Clark Street – 6th Floor

Chicago, Illinois 60605